The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

For The Blair County Whig.

Intemperance.

No. 9.

Mr. Brotherline: Man, as we have noticed in a previous article, was created for a high, lofty and noble position in life. It is his privilege to attain to this elevated position, and make himself useful as a citizen, an honor to his family, and the pride of his country; while at the same time he can make himself a despised citizen, a shame to his family, and a disgrace to his country. Intemperance, therefore, we select as one of the causes of man's fallen and degraded condition. Behold him before he became a victim to this sottish vice! His step is firm, his mein noble, his disposition amiable. He passes the *hell-holes* of intemperance with a quick and steady step; he enters them not, but hastens on to the happy scenes of home, where we behold through the eye of imagination, that being who has centered all her hopes in him, anxiously awaiting his return, and the sweet prattling innocents, the pride of his heart, dance to meet him and echo forth in lisping accents, "Papa has come." How delighted all are! He embraces her whom he has sworn to love and protect, in the arms of love; his youngest born, a little curly-headed boy, he takes upon his knee, presses him to his bosom and calls him his darling boy, while the older ones gather around him to receive, each one, his or her share of a "Papa's" loving words and gentle caresses. All is joy and gladness. Love sways every heart; peace reigns triumphant, and prayer adorns the family circle. He is a husband and father dear to those depending upon him, she is a wife and mother loved and cherished by a fond husband, and those dear ones she has taught to lisp the name "Mother." But suppose we look for a moment at the other side of the picture. We are imaginary beings, therefore we will imagine ourselves to have been carried through a long vista of years, and find the same man to whom allusion has already been made. But we see him in a different light. He is no more the pride and comfort of his family. He has become a sot—a drunkard, a curse and disgrace to his family. The demon of intemperance has laid fast hold on him. His wife now shudders to hear the first faint sound of his foot upon the pavement. He has no kind, loving words for her; nothing but imprecations and oaths fall from his lips. He has caused the bloom of health to leave her cheek; her face is pale and haggard, and despair is plainly depicted upon her countenance. For him home has no attractions. He delights to revel with his companions in drunkenness and iniquity till the dead hours of the night. Brutal man that he is! He no more fondles and caresses his prattling little babes. In harsh, rough tones he bids them begone. His appetite for the sparkling wine is still growing on him. He drains the cup to the very dregs, and cries give me rum! Oh give me rum! In vain does his tender wife try to reclaim and bring him back the same loving husband and father of former days. In vain are all those tears; in vain does she pour out her soul in prayer; the *Spirit* has striven long and hard, but all in vain. All humanity has gone, and left him rum's raving maniac. The demon of intemperance has done its work. It has blasted the hopes and prospects of a once happy family, but now stricken with grief and sadness. Much more may be said upon this highly important subject, but we leave it for a more able pen.

CUIBONO.

Sinking Valley, Dec. 20, 1862.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Dec. 20, 1862.

Mr. Editor: A few days more, and we shall witness, once more, the Anniversary of the Incarnation, the Advent, or rather the day commemorated as the day of the Advent of the Son of God, the Saviour of Sinners; the Friend of Man. While I write, my mind travels back over the lapse of eighteen hundred and sixty-two years, and I fancy myself in "Judea's Land." The night was clear and beautiful as the starry firmament could make it—the mountain's top bathed in the clear moonlight; the Shepherds on the beautiful plains adjacent to the city of Bethlehem, guarding their flocks from the beasts of prey—the hum of the distant city had ceased, and the inhabitants were wrapped in their midnight slumbers. Judea's wicked king, Herod, tossing on his bed, perhaps, his mind greatly agitated and perplexed, because of the report of the "Eastern Magi," and forming schemes to get the Infant "Prince of Peace" in his power—the Wise Men watching the bright Star as it guided and they followed on, as led by Heaven's Lamp. Suddenly it stopped! The Sages entered the place. Behold the King of Heaven!

The Shepherds saw not the star, but I have often thought that while they were tending their flocks on that eternity-renowned night, they experienced feelings such as they never felt before; feelings influenced by what was about to transpire, or what was then transpiring; feelings which they were unconscious whence they came; feelings which prompted them to speak of the HOPE of Israel, though unconscious that he was so near, when, suddenly Judea's hills and Bethlehem's plain became illumined by a far superior glow than Night's brilliant, starry host was able to give, and the Archangel addressed them in the mild accents of the Glory Land:—"Fear not, for I bring you glad tidings of great joy!" What encouragement this may have given them I do not know, but this was not all that was done to cheer *them* and make the *christian* world glad. Scarcely had Gabriel uttered his salutation when the Upper Choir, who, during the previous four thousand years, from the time they sung their song of joy when the sun first looked forth on new-born Creation, had sung only before Jehovah's Shining Seat, now descended on ray of light—clothed in the vestments of the bright Seraphs that had never sinned—and as they joined the Mighty Seraph that had preceded them, they struck their harps and sung "Glory to God in the highest, Peace on Earth, and good will to men."

What thrilling thoughts are associated with Christmas day! It brings to our remembrance the fact that this sin-cursed earth of ours has been trodden by the feet of angels—that the midnight air of earth has been vocal with their music—that they were seen by the eye (*the natural eye*) of men like ourselves. Christmas Day presents to our view the Infant in the manger, the child twelve years old confounding, by his wisdom, the gray-headed, heavy-hearted Jewish Doctors of the Law—the Great Sanhedrim of the Jewish Nation—the man of thirty, receiving baptism from his Harbinger, John. It points to the Man of blood and sweat on Gethsemane's now rocky spot—to the languid Sufferer on a Roman Cross, and to the Mighty God ascending from Olivet's top, escorted by the heavenly host to the Palace of angels and of God. But more than all this. It brings to man, repentant man, the assurance of a REDEEMER, and the consciousness that man is a redeemed being, and an heir of Immortality, for from the Advent of the Son of God emanated the immortality of the human soul. B.

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

Description by an Eye Witness.

FREDERICKSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 13, 11 P. M.—Last evening a General Council of War, attended by all the grand division, corps, and division commanders, was held at a late hour, at Gen. Sumner's headquarters, at which Gen. Burnside submitted and explained his plan for the general attack he proposed to make to-day upon the position of the enemy. The plan comprised a simultaneous advance of our whole line upon the enemy's strong positions on the hills in front of the left and right Grand Divisions, which were to be carried by sudden assaults upon the stronghold, of select bodies of troops. It was in keeping with the well-known boldness and dash of its author, but some doubts were expressed in the council of its practicability by a number of those in attendance. All, however, expressed their readiness to undertake anything ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, and the necessary instructions were given to commence a general movement upon the enemy with daylight. The fog that kept the valley of the river and the adjacent heights from view every day this week, again prevented the commencement of operations at the stated time. Fortunately, however, it cleared away early in the day, and about ten o'clock orders were directed to the General commanding the right and left Grand Divisions to prepare to charge immediately the works respectively assigned to them.

THE BATTLE ON THE RIGHT.

Gen. Sumner and staff left their headquarters about 11 o'clock and repaired to the Lacey House, from which a full view of the scene of impending action on the Right Grand Division could be obtained. Gen. Sumner had selected French's Division of Gen. Couch's corps for the advance of the attacking column. Orders to move from its position in the streets of Fredericksburg next to the river to the outskirts of the town, form a line of battle by brigades and preceded by a cloud of skirmishers, move at a double-quick upon the first line of the enemy's works. Gen. French was necessarily obliged to march his troops in solid columns in parallel streets. As soon as the head of the columns had emerged from the lower into the higher portions of the streets, the enemies batteries opened upon them from several points. Upon reaching the outskirts of the town, the order was given to deploy, but stone and other fences prevented its ready execution. During the delay thus caused, the troops were exposed to an enfilading fire, which taxed the advance of the troops most severely. The line being formed at last, about noon the order to advance was given. The line moved up and over a low range of elevations and down towards the foot of the hills on which the enemy's breastworks were situated from houses, rifle-pits, baricades, across the roads, and other shelter. The rebel sharpshooters now opened from all sides with fearful effect. The vigor of the fire of the rebel artillery also steadily increased, and when the line reached the foot of the second range of hills, a perfect hail of lead fell upon it. The advance, however, was continued until within a few hundred yards of the crest of the hills, when a rapid succession of terrific volleys from long lines of rebel infantry, suddenly rising in front of their works, checked it. From the position they had gained, our troops now exchanged round after round with the enemy, until their ammunition became exhausted, and the line fell back some distance, leaving nearly one half of its number on the field to make room for Gen. Hancock's Division. This division advanced, likewise formed in parallel lines of brigades. It moved forward steadily up to the point where French's had received its check, when it was also stopped by the murderous fire of the rebel infantry and artillery. For two hours it alternately replied to the enemy's musketry, and attempted to make its way up the second range of hills. Although unable to advance, and continually losing numbers, it fought until its ammunition gave out, when it was relieved by Howard's Division, and retired nearer to town. Howard's command went into action about 3 o'clock. One after the other of its brigades was advanced to the front, but, like those of French and Hancock's, did not succeed in reaching the enemy's works. The last of it, under Gen. Sally, was ordered to charge up the hill with the bayonet, and moved forward in most gallant style, but was checked, as all other troops had been.

Shortly after French's Division had moved to the attack, Sturgis' Division of Wilcox's corps advanced over a parallel road on the left of our right upon the works and batteries covering the enemy's right flank. It experienced the same difficulties in forming, in consequence of obstructions on the ground, as French's, but pushed forward with the utmost determination, halting only at times to open its way for musketry. It reached within eighty yards of the crest of the hill it aimed to take, but having been fearfully weakened in numbers during its advance, had to halt. It held the point gained for three hours.

Notwithstanding it was confronted by vastly superior numbers of infantry, and enfiladed by batteries on each flank—even after its ammunition had all been spent, it did not give way, but firmly held its ground until properly relieved shortly before sunset. When Howard's Division moved to the front, the last of the available force of Couch's corps, forming our extensive right, was employed. Of Wilcox's corps, Getty's Division, which had been held in reserve during the day, was all that were at command, after Sturgis had been exhausted by the severity of its protracted struggle, Burns having been sent early in the morning to establish connection between the left and right, and not being within ready march. Fortunately, however, Butterfield's corps of Hooker's Grand Division, which was acting as a reserve to the right, as Stoneman's was to the left, came to the rescue, when the engies of Wilcox's and Couch's corps had been spent. It commenced moving across the river, over the upper and middle bridges, as soon as the advance of Couch's and Wilcox's troops furnished room for it on the lower part of the town. It had all moved across between four and five o'clock. Shortly before dark Humphrey's and Griffin's Divisions were ordered to advance to the front and relieve the troops of General Couch on the right of Gen. Wilcox on the left. They reached the front and formed in line just before sunset, and at once charged upon the enemy's works. Humphrey's division came within a short distance of them, and Griffin's division reached the point held by Sturgis, which respective positions they have since occupied.—During their advance the firing from the rebel artillery reached the highest intensity of the whole day, but ceased shortly after nightfall. Simultaneous with the advance of Griffin and Humphrey, Getty's Division moved from its position up the valley of a little stream skirting the town and advanced to the base of the hill occupied by the rebel batteries on the extreme right, driving the rebel infantry from behind a stone wall from which they had greatly troubled our troops during the day. Here it lay during the night. Sykes' Division, of Butterfield's Corps, followed between Griffin and Humphrey to the front, but arrived too late for action. Thus ended the conflict between our right and the rebel left.

THE BATTLE ON THE LEFT.

The lines of Gen. Franklin, as formed for the attack, represented an obtuse angle, one line of which—Gen. Reynold's Corps—extended diagonally from the river bank—Smith's corps in a line parallel with the river and formed on the right of Wilcox's corps. The extreme left was three miles below Fredericksburg, and the right of the left Grand Division was less than two miles from the town. The extent of Gen. Franklin's lines, then, was more than a mile from right to left. The position of the different divisions was as follows, commencing on the right:

First, Brooks' division, which lay upon the ground along the road to Fredericksburg, running parallel with the river, and half way between it and the rebel batteries.

Howe's division formed on the left; on his right joined Reynold's corps, the first division of which, Gen. Gibbons commanding, took position in advance beyond the road. Meade's division formed an angle with Gibbons', and extended towards the river. Doubleday was next to Meade, and rested on the river. This in general was the position of the Left Grand Division when the action commenced. The first fire was made by the skirmishers of the 13th Massachusetts in our front. They had moved cautiously in advance of our lines for half a mile, when discovering the enemy's pickets they fired upon them.—Cannonading soon commenced in earnest. The heavy atmosphere of the early part of the day having cleared away so as to give to each of the contending parties a view of the position taken by the other. Hall's battery, the Second Maine, discovered a battery of the enemy in close proximity and opened a rapid and vigorous fire upon it. In a few minutes the artillery fire extended along the entire line. The 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Ranson, Cooper's Battery of Pennsylvania Reserves, and others, made and received a severe attack. The skirmishing was kept up as our lines advanced, and the position of the enemy in the woods was almost reached. A scattering musketry fire continued from the first advance, about 9 o'clock, till noon, and with occasional lulls. The cannonading was heavy and severe. During the advance of the Left Grand Division upon the enemy's position, Major General Stoneman's corps of the Second Grand Division, Hooker's, which had moved to the vicinity of the river the evening previous, moved over the bridges. Gen. Birney's Division, on the advance, moved toward the left to the support of that portion of the line.—Great enthusiasm was excited among the troops as the battle flag of Gen. Birney, of Stoneman's corps, was seen moving across the plain, in advance of the flag, in deep column, winding onward from the river.

Gen. Birney had received orders to place himself in position to support the right of Gen. Reynold's corps in an attack which was momentarily expected to be made.—Orders to advance having been received, Gen. Gibbons' and Gen. Meade's Divisions were directed to advance upon the enemy in the woods and upon the hill, holding the position if support should come to them, abandoning it in case they should be too severely pressed. Now came the most successful and determined effort on this part of our line. The attack was made from the point of intersection of the angle formed by our lines already referred to.—This point was nearest to the woods, and the enemy's shells were falling thickly about it. Gibbon's Division and the Pennsylvania Reserves advanced boldly towards the works of the enemy. They pushed determinedly through the brushwood and bushes on to a grove of cedars, and thro' these up the hills towards the breastworks of the enemy. The works were carried, many prisoners captured, and the crest of the hill gained, not, however, without a heavy loss. Gen. Gibbons had fallen, wounded in the arm, while leading his command to the attack. The works of the enemy at this point were gained, but not held. The enemy, unfortunately, possessed the strength to concentrate overwhelming numbers of fresh troops upon the threatened point, and for all the valor of those who arrived, and all the sacrifices of those who fell, the position had to be abandoned, and our troops were compelled to fall back to the plain. They had penetrated beyond the railroad and the Bowling Green turnpike, through the woods and across the outer works of the enemy to the top of the hill, and were then forced back to this side of the railroad, where they maintained their stand in advance of that they had originally occupied. In the meantime Gen. Doubleday had been constantly pushing the enemy upon the left. A most determined resistance was made by the enemy as skirmishers and with reserves & artillery. The fire which during the forenoon was kept up on the left, told of the most severe fighting. For full a mile the enemy was pressed back, contesting the ground inch by inch, receiving and inflicting heavy loss. The enemy fell back upon his defenses and the advantage gained was indecisive. During three successive advances and checks along the centre and Left Grand Divisions uninterrupted shelling was kept up by the rebel batteries upon the bodies of troops at different points of the plain. At a large stone mansion near the centre of our line, used as a field hospital during the day, an incessant fire was directed. Near this building Gen. Bayard found an untimely death. A shell struck him while sitting under a tree within a few rods of General Franklin, in the leg, without exploding. His leg was nearly took off, and he died in the course of the evening. Toward the middle of the afternoon the firing along the lines of the left Grand divisinn grew weaker and gradually settled into a comparative lull. Shortly before sunset, however, the firing on the extreme left was again renewed with vigor, and kept up until after dark. At 5½ o'clock it gradually died away, and at 6 o'clock it had entirely ceased. On the left as well as on the right the battle came short of our expectations. We gained some ground, but failed to realize the main object of the day's work—namely, the dislodgment of the enemy from their entrenched position on the heights overlooking the plain, held by the Left, and the town, occupied by the Right Division. New efforts, new sacrifices of life, will be required to accomplish it.

By far the severest fighting occurred on the right. All the Generals that have participated in the battle of Antietam say that to-day's contest on this portion of the line exceeded it in intensity. The rebels had our troops at a disadvantage. Their infantry fought principally under cover, while their artillery had it almost their own way from its elevated position. On the right it was found impossible to bring any of our artillery into action, for want of proper positions in the early part of the day, until late in the afternoon, when a single battery, Philip's, was employed in sections from high points in the streets of the town. At least sixty pieces played upon our right from the enemy's batteries during the greater portion of the day. I found it impossible to obtain anything like reliable estimate of our losses up to the moment of closing. I have questioned nearly all the corps and division commanders, but they were unable to give even approximate figures. The right suffered most heavily—probably two-thirds more than the left. French's division lost most. The rebel loss is much smaller than ours. Orders issued this evening for a renewal of the attack along the whole line at 9 A. M., but when the hard usage that nearly the whole of our right has experienced will become fully known to Gen. Burnside, the order will undoubtedly be countermanded. That portion of the army is certainly not fit to go again into action to-morrow.

From prisoners taken on the left it was ascertained that Longstreet and Jackson's Grand Divisions were in the rebel left in the early part of the fight, and Hill on the right, but in the course of the day Hill finding himself hardly pressed by Franklin, was supported by a part of Jackson's forces.

Provision and ammunition trains are now moving across the bridge to supply our troops. The fatigue and exposure of the last three days has greatly told on their effectiveness.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. R. HOLSINGER, Editor,

[To whom all communications and articles on the subject of education should be addressed.]

News from the Districts.

TAYLOR.

Mr. Holsinger:—Having seen a great many notices of Institutes being held in the different Townships, I do not consider it amiss to drop a line to you, to inform the numerous readers of the "Whig" that our Township is not behind in the line of Institutes.

The Institute met at the school-room occupied by J. G. Fouse, on last Saturday. The following teachers were present:

J. C. Emigh,	Teacher at	E. Sharpsburg.
J. G. Fouse,	"	"	Skiles'
R. S. Hoover,	"	"	Martin's.
S. B. Lysinger,	"	"	Longenecker's
Obed Burger,	"	"	Starn's
Geo. Massdon,	"	"	Dry Gap.
Miss Dase,	"	"	Dick's
Miss Madara,	"	"	Spang's Mill.

OFFICERS of the institute: J. C. Emigh, President; Miss Dase, Secretary; Miss Madara, Treasurer.

We believe that a great deal of good will result from the institutes, both to the teachers and the scholars. ABC.

Mistakes in Education.

There are at least three mistakes as to education, most common, that is as to what education is, where it begins, and where it ends. In regard to the *nature* of education, many seem to confound it most perniciously with instruction, whereas the two are not only distinguishable, but to a great degree widely separable. Instruction consists in pouring knowledge into the mind,. Education is the drawing out of the mind itself to digest the instruction received, and assimilate it. As a healthy body assimilates food, so the knowledge received becomes, through education, a kind of mental chyle, disciplining all the powers, and strengthening the whole inner man. This discipline and power of generalizing ideas may be acquired in various ways, by a hundred different courses of study. It is the power of deep thinking, or accurately drawing consecutive inferences from any given premises.

Many seem to have thought that all education consists in cramming so much knowledge into a lad's head, and hence not only in schools, but even in colleges, the range of study within the last thirty years has been increased until it now embraces four or five times as many distinct branches of study as it did formerly. This is found to be unfavorable to mental discipline, since on no one of them does the student acquire more than an elementary knowledge, or get into the habit of deeply thinking, before he is called off to a new range of elements, on which in turn he can only bestow a superficial examination.

It seems clear that a *few* branches of study, thoroughly carried out, are far better than a multitude of facts crammed into the mind without order, and pressing upon the memory beyond the possibility of being digested by the power of thought. The same degree of mental discipline and power may be acquired by various courses of study. Dr. Franklin attained it largely by writing and re-writing essays after the models of the best authors; Robert Hall by studying the metaphysical writings of Jonathan Edwards; Hugh Miller by reflecting on the history of those blocks he was chiselling out as a stone-mason.—Yet none of these were perhaps the most direct methods.

One great condition of successful study is that the mind should either naturally, or by artificial means, be made to feel *a thirst for improvement* in the study undertaken, so that it turns to this mental labor with a glow of hope, if not of actual pleasure. On this account, many a young man gets more real education in writing letters to his lady love, if he regard her as a true critic, than from all his college compositions beside.

As to *when education begins*, there are equally great blunders. A distinguished educator has declared his conviction that a child learns more the first year of its life than any year afterwards. It learns to measure the distances of things with its eye, to feel with its tiny hands, and to walk with its little feet. All its sensations are then more keen and susceptable to impressions than at any time afterwards. The first period of a child's life then is that of sensational education. It learns to understand and to imitate the passions represented in a father's frown and the affections of a mother's love, and still more the playful developments of a brother or sister a little older than itself.

As the more strictly intellectual education begins, it will consist in drawing inferences from little facts observed in the hours of play, quite as much as from a dull lesson conned over and over again at school, or beaten into a lad's memory, but quite uncomprehended by his mind. The intellectual and moral atmosphere which a child inhales *at home from the reasonings at the fireside of his parents* do perhaps more than anything else to give direction and clearness to all its faculties in proportion as these things are exhibited before it, because here it gathers not only instruction but a *love* of knowledge, and thus it learns how to educate itself.

Now if education thus early begins, where shall we say that it ends? We read once of a young lady who on the day she was to graduate and leave school, gathered her school books together, and making a bonfire of them all, sat watching the smoke as it wreathed, and the flames as they curled, until the books were entirely consumed. Then, as if she had performed a feat equal to that of Cæsar when he burned his ships, clapped her hands together in glee, exclaiming, "Now I have finished my education!" Poor, silly child, she little knew how this rude world was waiting to educate her bye and bye in its toils and strifes and mysteries.

In a word, true education begins with our birth and concludes only with our existence, and they will be found the happiest as well as the wisest who regard all life's joys and sorrows as so many lessons given us by the Great Disposer of destinies. Thus all existence is education, training us to a truly wise, experienced and symmetrical character, and forming within us the germs of a higher life.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, DEC 27, 1862.

☞ There was a report that a portion of our army crossed the Rappahannock some 12 miles below Fredericksburg, chiefly cavalry. If so, it is a sort of raid after the style of Stewart.

☞ According to all accounts, the caucus of the Republican Senators, like their subsequent interviews with the President of the United States, and all the members of his Cabinet, with a single exception, was decorous and patriotic. There was no attempt at dictation on the part of the Senators, and no manifestation of irritation on the part of the President and his Cabinet. The suggestions of the Senators were presented and enforced with dignity, and the spirit from which they sprung was that of a single and unanimous purpose—to sustain the Government in its great trials and complications, and to recommend the necessity of frequent confidential and free consultations between the Executive and his Cabinet, and the great co-ordinate branch of Congress, which, in harmony with the Constitution and the experience of the past, is consulted upon every great measure.—One of the secrets of the strength of the most popular Administrations of other days was the frequency with which the Executive conferred, not only with the Representatives of the people, but the Senators in Congress.

Letter from Sergeant Keatley.

No. 7.

CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX STATION, Va., }
Sunday Evening, Dec. 22, 1862. }

DEAR WHIG:—We are bivouacked in the midst of a thick grove of small pitch pines about a mile from the "Station." I am seated by the camp-fire to-night, writing you a letter. This shall be short, for news is scarce, and to sit by a pitch pine fire and have your eyes smoked, is anything but pleasant.

This country is the most uninviting I ever passed through. We left Loudon Valley on the 11th inst., and marched out to this place, which was reached this evening a week ago. On our way we passed through the notable town of Leesburg, where "Secesh" was rampant. Geary's "Supply Train," that passed through the town the day before we passed through it, was fired upon by some of the scoundrels lurking around the corners.

Fairfax Station is a hole cut out of the pine woods, and stopping place for trains on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and about four miles southeast of Fairfax Court House. This latter place is an antiquated town on the turnpike leading from Centreville to Alexandria.

Last Monday morning the "Corps" moved toward Dumfries' Station, on the Rappahannock, and with it our Brigade. Those of us who had given out on the march to Fairfax were sent in the cars to Alexandria, to take transport for Aquia Creek, to meet our regiment. I stood the march as well as the circumstances of my recent sickness would allow, but I was compelled to "cave." Our comrades took up their line toward Dumfries, crossed the Occoquan creek, and on Tuesday evening they arrived within six miles of Dumfries. On the march out among the "Secesh," the boys, when ordered to take some sheep belonging to an old rebel whose house our soldiers guarded, met with a serious accident. A young man belonging to Captain McGraw's company was in pursuit. He was ordered to stop by a member of Gen. Williams' Staff—Jas. Fagans. The young man, heard a shot fired—he looked around and saw a pistol pointed at him. He told him not to shoot; by some means his back became turned, when a second shot was fired, and the young man exclaimed that he was wounded, and before he had time to look around the third shot was fired. The second ball entered the young man's shoulder and lodged under the shoulder-blade. He is walking around and doing well.

We have good news for our friends at home. To-day our regiment received the bounty and premium due from the general government—in all amounting to $27.

On Friday they brought us back from Alexandria, and here we found our Brigade had returned to this place. We were not ill pleased with Alexandria. We took our meals in the Government mess house, the rations consisting of soft bread, boiled salt pork, and coffee. We had plenty to eat, but not such a comfortable place to sleep—the damp floor of a guano warehouse. I visited the Alexandria Hospitals and found them nice, clean and comfortable, especially the St. Paul's Catholic Church, and the Baptist Church Hospitals. The morning we left, several thousand wounded of the late battle were landing from steamboats at the pier. I must close for the present.

Yours, truly,
JOHN H. KEATLEY.

A Letter from Gen. Lee to Gen. Halleck.

The New York World's Washington correspondent speaks of a formal communication from Gen. Lee, of the rebel army, to Gen. Halleck, on the subject of the Emancipation Proclamation. According to an abstract given by that writer, the general first argues and then threatens. He founds his argument upon the assumption that the liberation of the slaves will bring on a servile insurrection, and contends that in no work on military law is the instigation of a servile war recommended, indorsed, or even mentioned, and that the threat of servile war or insurrection is clearly not a proper military procedure; "that, being outside of military law, the Southern people are justified in regarding it as coming under the brutal and savage expedients of a barbarous people, & resenting it as such."

So much for the argument, which is based entirely upon the assumption just mentioned. He next proceeds to threats, and if correctly reported, goes on to say:

"That in case the proclamation is not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, sorely against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that if, through the instigation of the Federal troops any women or children are murdered by infuriated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will be promptly put to death."

This letter shows how greatly alarmed the rebels are at the impending blow which will descend upon them in a few days. As for his threats they will meet with the contempt they merit. The rebels dare not do anything of the kind.

But the logic of Gen. Lee is the most interesting part of the whole matter. The proclamation gave the slaveholders one hundred days in which to come back to their allegiance, with their "horrible privilege" of buying, selling, whipping, and working human beings as they would brutes, unimpaired; but they do not seem inclined to comply with its terms. If they, being thus warned, choose to persist in their insurrection against the government, then the government decrees that they must carry it on without their bondmen, who, to a man, are loyal, and to this end decrees their emancipation. A wiser, juster, fairer act of war cannot be imagined; and the President would have been exceedingly derelict in his duty to the country had he longer suffered those four millions of loyal people to be compelled to yield their labor and strength to the enemies of the government.

But what about the "servile insurrection." It is simply absurd. The history of the world does not afford an example of any people rising in insurrection at the very moment of their emancipation; and to suppose that the slaves of the South would do so is as illogical as it is contrary to the teachings of experience. But let the slaveholding rebels beware how they undertake to stop this work; for if they do undertake to stop it, they may rest assured that they will have trouble. Not a servile insurrection, to be sure, but a rising of millions of colored people in defence of the boon which their lawful government has just proffered them. The edict has gone forth; and while we know that the President would not recall it if he could, it is equally true that *he could not if he would.* The slaveholders, by their wicked and unprovoked rebellion, have brought this calamity—if calamity it is—upon themselves; and now, if they are not utterly mad, they will acquiesce in it, for the legal and constitutional right is fairly on the side of the black man.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

SILVER IN BUTLER COUNTY.—The last issue of the Butler Herald states that Messrs. Moorehead, Pike & Co., have succeeded in discovering a large quantity of silver ore on the farm of Zebulon Cooper, of Slipperyrock township, Butler county, and have entered into an article of agreement, and are going on immediately to mine and erect machinery to work the same. The body of ore has been known by the parties for a number of years, but they never could succeed in getting a lease of the property until the present time.—The first clue that was got to the locality of the ore, was got by one of the first settlers of the township, a Frenchman, that had assisted in excavating a large amount of silver from the ore, at the time the French held Fort Pitt and Fort Venango, but he being but a boy at the time, never succeeded in finding the locality of the ore. A number of years afterwards, the crucibles and other apparatus they had used, were found on the farm that the present parties have succeeded in discovering the ore on. The parties that have succeeded in getting the lease, have been slyly operating in the matter for a long time, but no person knew their business until to-day, when the article was signed. Mr. Cooper gets one-third of the ore when excavated. There is quite an excitement here. Mr. Pike says that he knows of several places where the ore makes its appearance.

The Army of the Potomac.

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

Despatch from Gen. Burnside to General Halleck.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMEMT.

1,152 *Killed*, 9,000 *Wounded, and* 900 *Taken Prisoners.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
December 19, }

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A., Washington:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's.

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front; and I also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest, and in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them early by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay of building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the place first selected; as it was, we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men and property.

As the day broke our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing in the faces of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them never was excelled, and would have carried the points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathy, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, corps, and my general and personal staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amount to 1,152, our wounded about 9,000, our prisoners about 900, which have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for. The dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

The surgeons report a much larger proportion than usual of slight wounds, 1,630 only being treated in the hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition, thanking the government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them.

I remain, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of Potomac.

The Movement on Fredericksburg.

The President has issued the following Proclamation to the Army of the Potomac:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON Dec. 22, 1862. }

To the Army of the Potomac:

I have just read your Commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, shows that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government.

Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small. I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

The Indian Murderers.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 21.

A special order issued by Colonel Stephen Miller, of the 7th Minnesota Regiment, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN POST, }
MANKATO, Dec. 17 }

The President of the United States having directed the execution of thirty-nine of the Sioux and half breed prisoners now in my charge, on Friday, the 26 inst., he having postponed the time from the 19th inst., said execution will be carried into effect in front of the Indian prison, at this place on that day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Executive also enjoins that none of the prisoners be allowed to escape, and that they be protected for future disposition by the Government, and the orders will be executed by the military force at my disposal with the utmost fidelity.

The aid of all good citizens is invoked to maintain the law & constitutional authority of the law on that occasion. The State of Minesota must not, in addition to the terrible wrongs and outrages inflicted upon her by the murderous savages, suffer, if possible, still more fatally in her prosperity and reputation at the hands of a few of our misguided, though deeply injured fellow-citizens.

Funeral of Lieutenant Potts.

On Sabbath last it was announced that the body of Lieut. Stephen C. Potts, of Co. M, 62 Reg't., P. V., killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, would arrive at the railroad depot at half past one o'clock, P. M.

At the time appointed, a large concourse of the people of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the young hero.

The cars having arrived, bearing the corps and a large delegation of the citizens of Altoona, the funeral procession was formed in the following order:

Van Taics' Cornet Band.
Military.
Good Will Fire Company, of Altoona.
Guard of Honor. Hearse, Guard of Honor.
Containing the coffin,
Enfolded in the
American Flag.
Carriages containing friends and citizens.
Masonic Order.
Citizens on foot.

Arrived at the grave, the funeral services were performed, and the customary salute was fired over the grave by the military.

The deceased soldier, was a young man, much beloved by our citizens, for his kindness and social qualities, and it was with sad hearts they received his mortal remains, and laid them in the soldier's grave. All the reports from his officers and comrades in the army, go to show that Lieut. Potts was a brave soldier and a popular officer, and always ready to do his duty. He faced the storm of battle, with that unflinching bravery for which his ancestors were so famous, and yielded up his life upon the alter of his country, a willing victim. Peace to the ashes of the brave young soldier.—*Reg.*

—Gen. Burnside writes to Gen. Halleck to correct his first estimate of wounded at Fredericsburg. He says that the whole of wounded is between 6,000 and 7,000. About one half of these are receiving treatment in the hospitals.

—Mr. John S. Rarey has been looking at the horses in the Army of the Potomac, and makes an interesting report on the subject to Gen. Halleck. Mr. Rarey finds the general conduction of that branch of service better than expected.

—The President has written a brief letter to the Army of the Potomac, condoling with the sufferers and conveying to all the thanks of the nation.

☞ The conneticut Legislature has passed a resolution endorsing President Lincoln and approving his course.

☞ The wife of Enos Davis of St. Clair township, gave birth to three sons and one daughter, on last Saturday. One of the sons died on last Monday, the remainder are reported sprightly. This is a remarkable case. Mr. Davis, the lucky father, was drafted, but was exempted, as he deserved to be. St. Clair, we are informed, claims to be the banner township. We feel inclined to vote Mrs. Davis all the presents, leaving St. Clair out of the question. Mr. Davis is a poor man and will feel this "slight" increase in the family. Who will "buy the child a dress?"—*Bedford Inquirer.*

The Democrats have been boasting greatly about their victories at the recent state elections. We now have the returns of all the elections held this fall in the loyal States, and they foot up 87,100 majority for the Administration, to say nothing of the army vote, which would increase it to at least 200,000 majority. If sympathizers with rebels can rejoice over that let them.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County.

Simon Beard, vs. Catharine Hawk, intermarried with Geo. W. Hawk, and Geo. W. Hawk. } No. 79 of Oct. Term, 1861. Foreign Attachment. And now, 3d Nov. 1862, on motion of T. Banks, Esq., the Court give Judgment sec. reg.

AND now, 28th November, 1862, affidavit of Plaintiff filed, claiming the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, balance due on book account, and enters a rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages on the 17th day of January, 1863, in accordance with the Act of Assembly.

From the Record.
Certified by A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.
December 6, 1862—6t.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Commercial Colleges.

LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & CO.,
2-9-3-8. Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, parcel and parts of tracts of land situate in Allegheny township, on the head waters of a stream in the Allegheny Mountains called "Sugar Run," in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post near the forks of said Sugar Run and running North 25 degrees East, 134 8 10 perches to a post; thence North 65 degrees, West 60 perches to a post; thence South 25 degrees, West 149 50-100 perches to a post; thence South 78¼ degrees East, 60 5 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing, as set forth in a survey drawn by R. T. Alexander, dated July 10th, A. D. 1848, fifty acres and fifty two perches, with the usual allowance of six per cent.

The above described survey being parts of two tracts of land, one of which was surveyed on a warrant granted to Arthur Bell, and the other of which was surveyed on a warrant granted to John Black, on which are erected one Blast Furnace, known as "Bennington Furnace," five Frame Dwelling Houses, ten Log Houses for Miners, one Carpenter Shop, one Blacksmith Shop, one Store-house, one coal platform, and one frame stable. This tract contains two strata of Bituminous Coal, now opened, one of which is about exhausted. It also contains a bank of Bog Ore.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal and Iron Company.

ALSO,

The remaining part of the said Arthur Bell tract of land, containing about 325 acres, having now or formerly a building erected thereon, known as the "Bennington House." This tract also contains Bituminous Coal, two strata of which are now opened and worked. There are also erected on the remainder of this tract one coal platform and fourteen or fifteen small dwellings for the miners.

ALSO,

A tract of land surveyed in the name of John Black, containing 405 acres and 155 perches more or less. This tract also contains Bituminous Coal, and has thereon erected one log dwelling house.

ALSO,

A tract of land surveyed in the name of Wm. Black, containing 405 acres and 154 perches, more or less. This tract also contains Bituminous Coal, and all of the foregoing tracts of land adjoin one another.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Stites M. Sackett, Administrator of Hugh McClelland, Dec'd.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 10th, 1862 }

Dr Peter Fahrney,

PHISICIAN for Chronic Diseases,
Near Martinsburg,
Blair County,
Penn'a.

Dr. Fahrney's Celebrated Remedy for

The Blind and Bleeding Piles

can be had at this office, for 25cts. a Box, or 5 boxes for a dollar. 2—3

Blair County Bounty.

Notice to Recruiting Officers and all others interested:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of Blair county, held in their office at Hollidaysburg, the 13th day of October, 1862, the following, among other business, was transacted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county offered bounty to all persons who would enlist in the service of the United States, for the purpose of raising the quota of volunteers for said county, and thus avoid the draft,

And Whereas, The desired number has already been raised, therefore

Resolved, That the Board will pay no more bounty to volunteers after the 13th day of October, 1862.

By order of the Board,
H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

Take Out Your Licenses!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have been assessed under the operation of the U. S. Revenue Law, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, that the taxes are now due. Manufacturers and Retailers are requested to take out their Licenses without delay, and those assessed with monthly returns for September and October are desired to call and pay the same before the 28th day of February, 1863.

Parties delaying until after that date, or until they are called upon by the collector, will have 10 per cent added to their assessments, as provided in section 19 of the Internal Revenue Law. Parties are further notified that taxes and license fees must be paid in Government currency.

The Collector may be found at his residence between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily, except on the days hereinafter mentioned.

Will be at Freedom, for Freedom, Taylor and Greenfield, on the 16th and 17th of February.

At Martinsburg, for N. Woodberry and Huston, on the 18th and 19th of February.

At Williamsburg, for Woodberry and Catharine, on the 20th and 21st of February.

At Altoona, for Altoona, Logan and Antis, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of February, at "White Hall Hotel."

At Tyrone, for Tyrone Borough, Tyrone and Snyder, on the 25th and 26th of February, at the National Hotel, at which times and places the people of said townships will call and pay their respective taxes.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are now ready. Frankstown, Blair, Juniata and Allegheny can call and pay their license at any time between now and the 28th of February, except on the days for which I have advertised to be absent.

JAMES H. BELL,
Dept Col 17th District.
Internal Revenue Collector's Office.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

$30. **Employment!** $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 80

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

Soldiers' Bounty and Back Pay.

THE undersigned, United States Attorney, for the collection of soldiers' claims against the government, will visit Washington city in the course of two or three weeks, for the purpose of obtaining the back pay and bounty of such discharged disabled or deceased soldiers or their heirs as have already placed their claims in our hands for collection, and we would take this occasion to remind all others who may entrust us with like claims, that they will be promptly and faithfully attended to, during our contemplated visit to the National Capital, if left at our office in Hollidaysburg, any time previous to the first of January. We have taken much pains to inform ourself thoroughly of all the varied ramifications of "Red Tape" proces of collection of claims, and will cheerfully communicate all desired information to applicants, and furnish all the necessary blanks. No charge will be made where the application is unsuccessful; but where successful, the money or a draft therefor, will be immediately conveyed to the applicant, and a small fee only exacted for time, trouble, and expenses.

For the further information of those interested, we publish below the following specifications and directions:

BOUNTY.

Each volunteer is entitled to the bounty at the end of the war, or after he has served two years.

When an officer or soldier is killed or dies in the service, or while he is returning home, or from disease contracted while in the service, his friends are entitled to his arrears of pay and the bounty, in the following order:

1st. The widow.
2d The children, if no widow.
3d. The father, if no widow or children.
4th. The mother, if the father is dead.
5th. The brothers and sisters collectively, if both parents are dead.
6th. The legal heirs, according to the statutes of the State in which the deceased had his domicil.

Administrators are appointed when necessary, and guardians act for the wards.

BACK PAY.

Resigned officers can receive their pay immediately, by sending us their "acceptance of resignation," the name of place, time when, and the name of paymaster by whom they were last paid; and the number of horses and servants they employed in the service. We make up the accounts, collect the pay due, and remit according to directions.

Discharged soldiers can have their pay collected, by sending us their certificate of discharge and duplicate "final settlements." If they do not have the proper papers, we will procure those that are necessary from their officers.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Invalid Pensions, to continue during life, are allowed all officers or soldiers who have been wounded, disabled, or become diseased while in the service of the United States, and in either the three months' or three years' service during the present war.

A half-pay pension for five years will also be allowed the widow, or if no widow, the children under sixteen years of age of officers and soldiers who have died or been killed in the service during the present or any previous war.

To obtain these pensions, certain certificates and affidavits are essential, among which must be an affidavit or proof of identity; certificate of the commissioned officer under whom the applicant served, and the surgeon's certificate as to the applicant's disability—the nature of it, as when, where and how the wounds were received, or the disease contracted; and the degree of it as "one-half," "three-fourths," &c. These documents must accompany the applicant's declaration.

Send us all the papers in the possession of the applicant, with a brief statement of as many facts pertaining to the case as can be ascertained.

We have facilities for procuring proofs and necessary papers that are wanting.

Upon receipt of an application, we will immediately remit the necessary blanks, that can be understood by any one who applies.

It is important that all persons having such claims should have them properly made out, and presented at once, as the necessary evidence can be much more easily obtained now than it can be after much delay.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
U. S. Attorney for Soldiers and their heirs
Hollidaysburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1862.

☞ J. T. Lloyd, the humbug Map man, No. 164 Broadway, N. Y., does not come up to his promise to pay.

☞ Gone—Christmas.

☞ If you want bargains, attend the sale by the Rev. J. N. Burket, in the Diamond, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Dr. Fahrney's Remedy has performed wonderful cures. See advertisement.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—Joseph Baldrige, Esq., to be Clerk to the Board, in the place of Hugh A. Caldwell, Esq., removed.

John A. Crawford, Esq., to be Mercantile Appraiser.

Samuel Calvin, Esq., Solicitor for the County.

☞ O. A. Traugh, of the Standard, says he will enlist in the U. S. Army whenever we do. We accept the challenge, and agree to go with him on two hours' notice, to any enlisting officer he may suggest. Come on.

☞ About at its last—the year 1863, and slavery.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, the store of the Hon. J. D. Rea, in this place, was broken open and three hundred dollars worth of Dry Goods, such as shawls, flannels, delaines, silk pocket handkerchiefs, &c., &c., taken away. About seventy-five dollars' worth were found the next day hid in a cellar across the way, and some in a small culvert, in Gaysport.

The door was forced open with an old heavy crow or pinch bar, from the old Portage road, which the rascals left for the Judge.

A GIRL SHOT.—A sad circumstance occurred on Thursday night a week, 18th inst., at a spelling school, at Fouse's school house, in Huston tp. A young man by the name of Christ. Acker was carelessly handling a pistol, and impudently discharging it, among a company of young ladies, when, by accident, one of the discharges entered the back of one of his cousins, Miss Lucinda Acker. It was at first thought that the wound would prove fatal, but there was at last account, good hope of her recovery. The remorse which must attend such a mishap, should certainly be a warning to young men to keep within the bounds of good behaviour.

☞ The time of taking out Licenses has been extended by Collector Bell. See advertisement.

QUESTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Does everybody want to know who keeps the cheapest and best assortment of goods in Hollidaysburg; the most elegantly bound Holiday Books; the finest assortment of China Ware; the greatest variety and best quality of Pocket Cutlery; the purest Confectioneries from Whitman's; the most elegant Photograph Albums; the latest patterns of fine Jewelry; the best Turkey Morocco Satchels; the largest quantity of Portfolios and Work Boxes; the largest number and variety of toys? Where to get the best Raisins; Currants; Ladies' and Children's Balmoral Boots and Shoes; Plated Ware; Tobacco, Segars and Pipes; Coal Oil and Lamps; Ornaments for Christmas trees; Dolls for the little girls; Whistles for the boys, &c? All these goods and many more, will be found at the Excelsior Store, on Montgomery street, and questions answered by A. L. DIEFFENBACHER.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1 Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producee dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Dec. 26, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,37@6,50
Extra " "	6,00@6,25
Superfine,	5,62@5,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,31
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	90
Corn per bushel,	80
Oats per bushel, new, 37,	old 50
Barley per bushel,	1,10
Potatoes per bushel,	75
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,75@5,87
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	16

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. John Moore of Williamsburg, Mr. GEORGE S. HOOVER, of Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill., to Miss CHRISTIANA S. GRAFFIUS, daughter of Jacob Graffius of Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

On the 24th inst., by the same at the house of John Clark sr., Summit Farm, Mr. JOHN CAROTHERS, of Huntingdon Co., Pa. to Miss RACHEL AURANDT, of Blair Co., Pa.

On the 25th inst., by the same, at the house of the bride's mother, Dr. DANIEL LOVIER of Frankstown to Miss CHRISTIANA DONNELLY, of Blair Co., Pa.

By the same, on the 25th inst., at the house of Rev. Schmidt, Mr. MICHAEL THEURER with Miss SOPHIA EMERY, both of Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.

On the 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. Schmidt, Mr. CHRISTIAN SELWITZ, with Miss MARY FEHLER, both of Hollidaysburg Blair County, Pa.

In Duncansville, Dec. 18th, 1862, by Rev. S. J. Berlin, Mr. WM. B. BARTLEY, of Altoona, to Miss ANNA SUSAN, daughter of John Walters, of Duncansville, Blair county, Pa.

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

The Perfection of Mechanism.

BEING a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half a dozen, $204 00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Importers,
Cor. Nassau and John st., New York.
Dec. 27, 1862—6w.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, about the last of October, a small BULL, supposed to be about 1 year old. He is a red bull, with white spot on the back and belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 27, 1862—3t. JOHN YOUNG.

Vendue!

Will be Sold at Public Sale in the

DIAMOND,

On Tuesday next, December 30th,

without reserve, the following articles, to wit:

Two Stoves,
One Large Dining Table,
Three Cottage Bedsteads,
One Desk and Book Case,
One Bureau,
One Wash Stand,
One Saddle and Bridle,
One Set of Chairs,
One Lot of Carpenter Tools, Tubs, Buckets, Tin-ware, and other articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day.

Terms: CASH.

J. N. BURKET.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 27, 1862.

An Old Man's Story.

My children, come gather around me,
I've something of value to say;
I'll tell you how it is that your father
Is such a poor cripple to day.

They told me prepare for the summer,
They bade me arrange for the spring;
They warned me of autumn and winter,
Of snow and of tempest they bring.

My body was hardy and active,
I feared not the wind or the rain;
I slept and I ate with a gusto,
With never an ache or a pain.

I heartily laughed at my neighbor,
Who dressed for the "change of the year;"
Ah! ne'er did I dream that my children
Would look at such misery here.

But once on a morn in December,
While wearing my October clothes,
I felt the rheumatics o'ertake me,
And dart from my back to my toes.

So if you would live to a hundred,
While free from a medical call,
Prepare for the autumn and winter,
And buy at Goldman's Hall,
where the stock of Ready-made Clothing is fresh and full; comprising the most stylish as well as the plainest styles, and each garment gotten up so as to be very serviceable.

By all means try us, all who want good clothing cheap. LOUIS GOLDMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1862.

SINGER & CO.'S

LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co.'s GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

Election of Directors.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Blair County, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M.

JOHN DEAN, Secretary.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1862.

Caution.

TAKE NOTICE that my wife BARBARA, has left my bed and board without any just cause. I will not, therefore, pay any debts contracted by her, and if any person will bring her back he will get a reward of one old broom.

Dec. 6. 1862—3tpd.] ISAAC MAPES.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

A great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties,) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First;

BLANK FORMS FOR

$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

Nov. 22, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street.

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at the old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Arthur Hill, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of Arthur Hill, late of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DEAN, Administrator.

Nov. 22, 1862—6t.

HIDES! HIDES!—The very highest CASH PRICE will be paid for HIDES at the Tannery of

FRED BYERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 20, 1862.

Notice of Appeals.

THE Assessor of the 17th Collection District of Pennsylvania hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th section of the Excise Act of Congress, approved the 1st day of July, A. D., 1862, he will hold his Appeals in the counties comprising his District, as follows:

Cambria: At Ebensburg, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of December, A. D. 1862.

For the county of Blair, at Hollidaysburg, the 19th and 20th days.

For the county of Mifflin, at Lewistown, the 23d, 24th and 25th days.

At Huntingdon, the 27th, 30th, and 31st days. To be adjourned beyond said days, if necessary.

Assistant Assessors are hereby notified to have all their returns made out in a suitable manner.

All accounts, according to a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be made out in mercantile style, verified and receipted.

No Assessor nor Assistant Assessor is qualified to administer an oath by virtue of his office.

But one return of the property of residents of your division is necessary to be made.

The record list refers to property of non-residents. In such cases you will consult the law and follow it strictly.

The assessment books will be open at the residence of the Assistant Assessors in their several divisions, for fifteen days prior to the holding of the Appeals, for the inspection of any one interested.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 29, 1862. Assessor.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia	6.50 A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50 "
Pittsburgh	6.50 "
Western Way	6.50 "
Altoona	6.50 "
Bedford	5.00 P. M.
Duncansville	5.00 "
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	6.30 P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.30 "
Pittsburgh "	6.30 "
Altoona "	6.30 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.15 A M.
Harrisburg "	9.15 "
Pittsburg "	9.15 "
Western Ways	12 M.
Altoona	"
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8.15 P. M.
Eastern Way	8.15 P. M.
Altoona	"

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR of 17th Dist., Pennsylvania, Main st., Johnstown

Notice to Distillers of Spirit, Refiners of Coal Oil and Brewers.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making returns and keeping accounts of articles produced will be furnished to parties by my deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions, during the present month. I will announce the appointment of my deputy collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J. ROYER, Col. 17th Dis.

Johnstown, Nov. 15, 1862.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers.

Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,

Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality, is easily changed from one pencil to another, and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,

Wholesale Stationer,

Nov. 15, 1862. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET,*

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

November 15, 1862—3m.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.

May 3—1—28.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm."

THE EDITOR.

November 15, 1862.

POETRY.

The Marquis of Anglesey's Leg.

The London Notes and Queries has resuscitated the following clever verses, which appeared soon after the battle of Waterloo, in which the Marquis lost a leg. They are supposed to have been written by the Right Hon. George Canning:

Here rests—and let no saucy knave
Presume to sneer or laugh,
To learn that mould'ring in this grave
There lies a British calf.

For he who writes these lines is sure
That those who read the whole,
Will find that laugh was premature,
For here, too, lies a soul.

And here five little ones repose,
Twin born with other five;
Unheeded by their brother toes,
Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot, to speak more plain,
Lie here of one commanding;
Who, though he might his wits retain,
Lost half his understanding.

And when the guns with thunder bright,
Poured bullets thick as hail,
Could only in this way be taught
To give the foe leg bail.

And now in England, just as gay
As in the battle brays,
Goes to the rout, the ball, the play,
With one leg in the grave.

Fortune in vain has showed her spite,
For he will still be found,
Should England's sons engage in fight,
Resolved to stand his ground.

But Fortune's pardon I must beg,
She meant not to disarm;
And when she lopped the hero's leg,
She did not seek his harm.

And but indulged a harmless whim,
Since he could walk with one;
She saw two legs were lost on him,
Who never meant to run.

THE FARMER.

Unquiet Milch Cows.

One of the greatest errors in overcoming cows that are unquiet while being milked, is to whip, beat, kick and brawl at them. This is generally done, and the cow becomes afraid or angry, and, instead of becoming better, grows worse. Milch cows cannot be whipped or terrified into standing quietly and gently during milking. They dislike to be milked, for they know that hard words and hard blows always attend the operation. They dread to see the milker as a little urchin dreads to see the birch rod in the hands of the angry pedagogue when he expects to see it applied to his back. A cow, kindly and properly treated, is pleased to see the milker, gladly awaits his or her approach, and submits with pleasure to the operation of being milked. Every one having experience with cows knows this to be true. But the cow is opposed to a change of milkers; she soon becomes attached to one person who performs the operation, and does not willingly and freely give down her milk to another person; therefore, have one regular milker to certain cows, and bear in mind if you change milkers, it is at the expense of a loss of milk and of an injury to the cow.

All animals are appreciative of kind treatment and resent abusive treatment. It is their nature or instinct to do this. Therefore, if you would have them gentle and quiet, treat them gently and kindly. See that those who milk them can control themselves, and govern their passions, and speak low and kindly under any provocation, and the cows will learn that they are not going to be abused, and will submit to the operation. Milking should be performed at regular hours, not varying fifteen minutes from one day to the other. No talking or laughing should be permitted at the time, and it should be done as speedily as possible.—*Ex.*

The Claims of Agriculture.

Elsewhere we print from a cotemporary an article touching the new Department of Agriculture, established under an act passed at the last session of the present Congress.

Such a Department has long been projected. President Taylor urged it; and it was thus recommended by our present Chief Magistrate, in his first message:

"Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship only, assigned to it. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so independent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the Government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be given voluntarily with general advantage.

"Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural statistical bureau might profitably be organized."

It cannot be denied that while law-makers have spoken very pleasant and truthful words about farming and its interests, they have done very little for those interests.

Hitherto, agriculture has received the recognition and support of our government only thro' a division bureau of the Patent Office, which has been tolerated rather than fostered. The appropriations have been of a very limited character, and wholly insufficient to a proper regard for the claims of the interest in which the greater portion of the capital of the country is invested.

The establishment of a distinct department of agriculture is a step in the right direction. It has been hailed with satisfaction by all who, for profit or pleasure, cultivate the soil. It is an evidence that at last, the Government is aroused to the importance of the art which has, from the beginning, been the main reliance af the people. Great advantages may result from such a department. If it shall encourage thorough cultivation, an accurate knowledge of soils, a judicious selection of seeds, a study of the science of agriculture in its thousand phasis, and lead to the production of two ears of corn where one is now grown, it will abundantly repay all the support the Government may give to it.

The Provost Marshal of Berks is rapidly bringing in the delinquent drafted men of that county. He sends out squads of soldiers into all the districts.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and ts incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes o the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Pub lishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book any where, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formd an association for the purpose of establishig a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and prevetlty ing every vestige of inflamation and genud drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to teh Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FRED. W. RAUCH

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Altoona friends for their custom whilst residing in their midst, and now informs them and the people of Hollidaysburg and Blair county, that he has resumed business again at his old Brewery, in Hollidaysburg, where he will be pleased to accommodate them all with the best article of Lager and other Beer, in large or small quantities.

Dealers, as well as individuals who indulge in the "beverage," are invited to give him a call at his Saloon, and sample his "malt."

November 15, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O., Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th *Robt. Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. and Altoona bor'h. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *Jos. Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Chest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st. *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCoy*, Gallitzen, Loretto, and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough. P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries. I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862—1y.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the FORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good sold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.—tf

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
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3 squares (36 lines,)	1 50	2 25	3 00
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6 lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.